THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—MATTHEW V: 16.

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GENERAL CONFERENCE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 708.]

UPON the conclusion of Apostle Cannon's testimony, the conference was addressed by

APOSTLE MARRINER W. MERRILL.

He urged that during this conference the Saints should lay aside their business cares and anxieties, come to meeting, and listen attentively to the counsels and instructions given by those called upon to speak to them. They should gather together in a spirit of unity. Many topics were dwelt upon on these occasions, and it was therefore a good plan for the leading Elders of the Church to bring a note book with them and jot down the chief points in the discourses for future reference and guidance. Some excellent advice was given which should not be forgotten. They came there to counsel together and to receive a refreshing from the Lord which would stimulate them in the performance of their daily duties when conference was over.

The speaker touched upon the opposition which this Church had encountered, but said he did not share the too gloomy apprehensions entertained by many of their number. This great latter-day work had so far prevailed, and would continue to prevail until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of God and His Christ. It is not a good thing to prophesy evil concerning Zion; let us rather look upon things hopefully and so encourage others in the same direction. The good spirit of the Lord would then bring comfort and consolation to the people. Where are the men, asked the speaker, who rose up against the Prophet Joseph in his day? History told us, as it did of the men who had fought against this work from then until now. They had gone here, there and yonder; while others had turned away from the work of God because their souls

were full of bitterness. Latter-day Saints could not afford to indulge in bitter feeling, which was among the evils which came from beneath.

Elder Merrill counseled the Saints to pay their tithes and offerings regularly, lamenting the indifference which existed in some quarters in regard to this ordinance. Those, however, who had discharged these obligations had been abundantly blessed of the Lord. The Lord required us to make sacrifices from time to time, and we should always be ready to respond to any call made upon us in His name.

The speaker dwelt upon the necessity of unity and harmony in the family circle, and counseled the Saints not to neglect family prayer. He touched upon the subject of our Church schools. These were institutions of profit to the people, and ought to be encouraged in every possible way, because in them our children were taught principles of doctrine which could not be obtained in public schools.

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON

next spoke. He said that the Salt Lake Temple was nearing completion, and in this we had a great interest as the people of the Lord. The Prophet Joseph Smith made known unto us that without our fathers we could not be perfect and that neither could they be perfect without us. He showed unto us in his day the great necessity of building temples unto the Lord, where work could be done both for the living and the dead. The question was should we finish the temple here and have it dedicated on the sixth of April, next, according to the resolution passed at our former conference, or let the matter rest entirely upon the shoulders of a few of our brethren upon whom the responsibility mainly rested for the accomplishment of the work? Upon us devolved the duty, however, of giving of our substance, and so strengthening their hands. It was an undertaking in which every one of us should engage. By united effort the building could be completed by the stipulated time, and free from debt. We would thereby give evidence that we loved our dead kindred as much as we loved ourselves.

May God help us to cultivate love of others within our hearts that we may prove ourselves deserving of the manifestation of God's divine love towards us.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF

advised all mothers attending conference who brought their infants with them to remain seated near the doors in order that they might the more easily leave if necessary, and so avoid any inconvenience to the congregation.

The choir sang the anthem:

From whence come all these people whom I see?

Benediction by Bishop Elias Morris.

Friday, October 7, 10 a.m.

The attendance at the opening session on this date was much larger than that of the previous day. Should the congregation continue to increase in dimensions the building will soon be insufficient to afford room for the people anxious to be present at the meetings, to enjoy the spirit of

the occasion and obtain the full benefit of the instructions imparted by the speakers.

Conference was called to order by President George Q. Cannon, who was unable to be present yesterday, on account of his being absent from the Territory.

The choir and congregation sang:

We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet,
To guide us in these latter days.

Prayer by Elder Joseph E. Taylor.

Singing by the choir:

Lo! the mighty God appearing,
From on high Jehovah speaks!

APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR

was the first speaker this morning. He said substantially that it was a great miracle to see so many Saints gathered together. It was a fulfillment of the predictions of the ancient prophets. They had prophesied that in the latter days the honest in heart should be gathered and be given pastors after God's own heart. There were probably sixteen or seventeen different nationalities represented in the congregation. We were in the position of the people on the day of Pentecost, so far as the representation of different nationalities was concerned. When the people heard the Apostles speak on that occasion by the Spirit of God, every man hearing the Gospel in his own tongue, they marveled. They could not understand the manifestations of power they witnessed. Peter explained the subject to them and preached Christ and Him crucified. When asked by the people as to what they should do to be saved he informed them that, having believed that Jesus was the Christ, they must repent of their sins, be baptized for the remission of the same and receive the Holy Ghost. These were principles and ordinances of the Gospel now as well as then. The plan of salvation was unchangeable. But many counterfeit systems had been invented and the people had been deceived by them.

It was of great importance that people should know they were right and then go ahead. He said know, advisedly, because the promise made by Christ to the obedient was that they should know the doctrine whether it was of God or of man. The Savior said: "We testify of that which we do know." There should be no doubt in the minds of the Saints as to the course they should pursue to be accepted of God. There were many faiths among the children of men; many are claiming to have the true way of salvation, yet their methods were all different. This shows that they were not imbued with one spirit. They had the counterfeit plans and not that system which was genuine. Paul said that those who preached any other Gospel than the real one, such should be accursed. Devout people might be mistaken but if they were honest they would embrace the true Gospel as soon as they heard it. Devotion and the possession of the truth do not always go together. The Spirit of God was the only true guide for the faithful and the testimony of Jesus was the spirit of prophecy. This holy influence was of more value than all the riches of the world. The speaker testified that the Gospel preached by Christ and His ancient Apostles had

been restored in these days through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

Apostle Taylor then dwelt upon the necessity of the Saints being honorable in all their dealings. Those who did not pay their honest debts when able to do so were unworthy a standing in the Church. It was the duty of men to support their families. The manifesto did not relieve them from this obligation, which was sacred. No judge nor jury would relieve them from it. A man who would seek to shirk such a responsibility was in an unenviable condition.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

next addressed the congregation, and spoke of the gratification which he felt in meeting with the Saints once again in general conference. Without the light and inspiration of the Spirit of God it was impossible for any of the Elders of Israel to speak to the people to their profit and pleasure. Their object in coming together on these occasions was to take counsel together, and obtain such instructions as would enable them to go forward manfully in the battle of life.

We were constantly beset on every hand with daily cares and obligations, and it required great exertion and forbearance on our part to successfully carry out the duties resting upon us. It was a strange thing that we never looked to our own misdeeds and condemned them; but we were too prone to find fault with our neighbor. He had no objection to honest criticism; it behooved us, however, to search after our own failings before seeking for them in our brethren and sisters. Some persons were very fond of grumbling in regard to the expenditures of the Church, and on the question of tithing. His experience on this head was that those who did the most complaining contributed the least.

Excuses were bad things when they came too often. How many of the Saints had observed as they should the Word of Wisdom, for instance? Excuses were too frequently made for breaking through the requirements of that revelation. Others again excused themselves from attending conference on the most flimsy pretexts. Such pleas were not legitimate, and should not be heard among true Latter-day Saints.

We had gathered to these mountains to keep the commandments of God, and our aim should always be to forget the things which perished, and lay up treasures in heaven. He had not a word to say against the public schools, but he did counsel parents, where they possessed the power and means, to send their children where they would receive a Gospel education and might learn of the plan of life and salvation.

APOSTLE F. M. LYMAN

was the succeeding speaker. In these valleys, he said, we had in the gathering of the Saints a spectacle which was an object lesson throughout the world. It was not possible for a man to receive the Holy Ghost unless he knew that the doctrines which he had embraced were of God. When we became unfaithful the Spirit of the Lord deserted us, and we were again on dangerous ground. No man could know God or the true principles of the Gospel except by the Holy Ghost. All that we lacked to-day in unity, as a people, was due to our negligence and carelessness of the

requirements of the Gospel. It was a difficult thing to control the disposition of the human heart and subdue ourselves to the mind and will of God. This, however, was an undertaking binding upon the Latter-day Saints and it required a great deal of self-denial on our part to discharge the obligation. Prayer should not be neglected, and we should strive to discover the flaws in ourselves before we criticise too severely the faults of others.

The speaker was glad to observe the fidelity of the Saints, and that there were so few excommunications, and apostacies from the Church to-day were quite rare. This was the more to be thankful for when we considered how the Church was spreading and increasing in numbers. When, however, any of our brethren did chance to turn away from the truth his heart was cut with sorrow. Everything was possible with Latter-day Saints who enjoyed the Spirit of the Lord. The true Gospel has taught us to endure the trials, tribulations and persecutions which had come upon us from time to time; it had made us one, and no power on earth could destroy this work, which had been revealed to us by God our Heavenly Father. This was the one plan of salvation, and here in these valleys were thousands who had received testimonies thereof. This was the Lord's work and kingdom and he would maintain it to the end.

The choir sang the anthem:

Praise ye the Father.

Benediction by Apostle Franklin D. Richards.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SEA SICKNESS.

MOST of those who have experienced the miseries of sea-sickness, however they might differ in minor details of statement, would agree in ascribing this most dispiriting malady to one main cause—the motion of the ship. In so far the whole medical faculty would concur in their decision. This, then, is the central fact which confers upon the disorder its unique position. It is really not a pathological but a physiological disturbance. It has no natural connection with dyspepsia. The robust and healthy, by a strange contradiction, suffer from it for the time hardly less than the weak and ill. Its variations of intensity are felt to be counterparts of mere bodily oscillation. Some find relief from it in change of posture, others in active occupation, all more or less when their storm-tossed vessel sails under the lee of land. Custom and use commonly secure immunity. These are circumstances which one and all point to mechanical causation as the source of the discomfort. It is the unaccustomed rise and fall, the jerk and relaxation of loosely attached abdominal viscera, mainly, perhaps, but not alone, of the stomach, acting upon the central nervous connections, which must bear the brunt of accusation. It follows that successful treatment cannot be guaranteed by any one method or panacea. Recumbency, pure deck air, moderately firm bandaging of the body are all useful. Drugs have their place and their partial utility; but as we have already suggested, there is no remedy equal to a lee shore. Nothing can

be much more depressing than sea-sickness, and for this reason we should strongly advise all weak persons not to encounter, if possible, the risk of its occurrence. It is astonishing how soon and how completely those who are favored with a fair measure of constitutional elasticity recover from its depression. In their case the benefit of a sea trip may thus, with compensations of air, diet, and appetite, be even enhanced by a few hours of mechanical nausea. It is, in truth, for such persons only that tours of this kind are advisable.—*Lancet.*

AN INVENTION BY A UTAH MAN.

In the *Inventive Age* of September 20, appears among the list of patents for sale the following: Patent No. 481,102. A novel and improved washing machine. The machine has been fully tested and does admirable work. Known as the "Zenith" washing machine. Apply to M. Burgess, St. George, Utah.

In further explanation of the machine, which the editor calls a quick worker and a scientific device, the *Age* says: A roller is employed to operate in conjunction with a bed or wash-board. The machine is constructed of galvanized iron, and the casing is so overlapped as to form a water-tight receptacle. This is placed on a framework suitable to support it, and to allow of rotation of the interior by means of a crank. The interior arrangement consists of a roller carrying slats, which are fastened upon an octagonal core. On these slats are fixed fan-shaped rubber scrubbers. On the bottom of the receptacle is fixed a washing-board, having corrugated slats placed on coil springs, and the slats have L shaped guides at their ends. To use the machine the receptacle is filled with boiling water and suds, and the clothes to be washed are placed so as to turn with the roller. The lid is then fastened down, and the roller rotated by means of the crank. As the roller turns, there are cams on the end of each slat which engage the yielding slats of the wash-board and push them down. After the first cam passes over the slat, it, by its spring power, immediately rises. When the next cam passes over the slat it is again pushed down. This operation is continued during the entire washing process. By this arrangement it will be seen that the slats are given a jumping movement, which adds greatly to the efficiency of the machine as a washer. The scrubbers are also brought into play, and serve to rub the clothes against the bed or wash-board in a manner very similar to the movement of the human hand against the old pattern of wash-board.—*Deseret News.*

FACTS AND EVENTS.

During a terrific storm in the Atlantic recently, a passenger to New York, by the German steamer *Lahn*, died of fright.

By a fire which broke out in a lumber yard, October 28, in Jersey City, U.S.A., a number of buildings were destroyed, thirty-five families being rendered homeless, while the loss is estimated at $500,000.

Sentence of eighteen months hard labor was, in Copenhagen, on October 29, passed upon Mr. Ryder, the United States Consul, for theft, fraud, and forgery.

Telegrams from various parts of England and America report that much damage was done by the storm which raged on October 29. Vessels arriving from America experienced terrific weather, and several ships were lost.

An explosion occurred on October 28, at a nitro-glycerine factory situated near Lima, Ohio, U.S.A., the report being heard over a radius of twenty miles. Three persons are known to have been killed, and three others were injured.

A disastrous explosion and fire took place at the Atlantic Oil Refineries, Philadelphia, U.S.A., on October 31. The oil worked through a coil and collected beneath one of the furnaces and exploded. Two barques at the wharf in front were sunk, and three other vessels were burned. The damage is estimated at $200,000.

It is reported from Russia that during last year 109,515 emigrants left that country for America, which shows an increase of about 25,000 on the preceding year when the number was 85,548. In 1888 and 1886 the totals were respectively 39,307 and 33,783. The stream of emigration from Russia to the United States and to the South American Republics is almost entirely Jewish.

A remarkable railway accident occurred at Mapleton Station, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., recently. From some unexplained cause a car, loaded with glass, became detached from a train, and ran with terrible velocity down the incline leading to the station. On reaching the station, the runaway car struck the passengers waiting on the platform, with the result that three men were killed on the spot, and two women seriously injured.

The New York *World's* Buffalo correspondent telegraphs that switchmen all over the United States are preparing a monster strike, to commence in May next, by which they expect to cripple the business of railways in connection with the World's Fair, and thus force companies to concede the demands of their employees. According to the secretary of the Switchmen's Union, the recent strikes were but the prelude to the great strike of 1893. It is said the Buffalo switchmen are merely biding their time until next spring, when they will take part in the projected strike which, it is declared, will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., on October 28, was the scene of an appalling fire, and although the loss of life was not great, the destruction of property was terrible. The outbreak is attributed to the explosion of a barrel of oil at the Union Oil Company's store, but owing to the prevalence of a high wind the flames spread with amazing rapidity, and, notwithstanding the brave efforts of the firemen, the eastern side of the city was soon in ashes. The inhabitants fled in panic, and many of the scenes witnessed during the great fire at Chicago were repeated. The number of lives lost is reported to be only four, but several persons were injured. Three thousand were rendered homeless, and the total damage is estimated at from seven to nine million dollars.

A terrible disaster occurred to the Anchor Line steamship *Roumania*, which was wrecked on the Portuguese coast on the night of October 27, while on a voyage from Liverpool, England, to Bombay, India. One hundred and twenty-three persons were drowned, including the captain, and only nine were saved. The *Roumania* was an iron-screw steamer, 3,387 tons gross, and was built in 1880. The point where she was driven ashore, to become a total wreck, is on the Atlantic-washed coast of the province of Estremadura, not far from the fortified town of Peniche, which is rather less than fifty miles northwest of Lisbon. A horrible aspect of the calamity was the stripping of the dead bodies by the inhabitants, as they were washed ashore. Authority seemed to be entirely lacking. The inhabitants, even if they were detected were not arrested, partly because there was no building in which to incarcerate and provide for them, and partly because public opinion on the coast regards the spoilation of wrecks, and of the drowned, as a legitimate source of income. Articles stolen from the dead were sold at several of the towns.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1892.

SICKNESS AMONG THE ELDERS.

THE Lord has said that the lives of the righteous are precious in His sight, and it is exceedingly desirable that such as fear God, and delight to do His will, should live to work righteousness, and establish truth upon the earth. Aside from the grief which is felt at the separation from our brethren while laboring in foreign lands or at home, it is a duty they owe to the Church, to their families and to themselves, that they preserve their lives, that they may help gather Israel, redeem Zion, and extend the dominion of the Priesthood over the earth for its redemption, from the powers of sin and death.

It is sometimes the case that Elders, when they are ailing, will conceal their true condition from their Presidents, through ambitious motives to fulfil creditable missions; the idea that they cannot remain the length of time usually assigned to a missionary call is repulsive to them, and one that they do not wish to go out. Every Elder should take care of his health, and endeavor to prolong his life; and if a foreign climate does not agree with him, he need not remain and die, for a faithful man's usefulness is not limited to one locality.

It must not be inferred from the above that the health of the missionaries in the European Mission is an occasion for alarm. While sensing the fact that every Elder should be solicitous about being in a sound state, bodily and mentally, and if a foreign atmosphere does not agree with him he should make it known, and not remain and do himself an injustice, the matter can be carried to the extreme. This care, which is not only prompted by common sense, but by duty and instinct, should never be the cause of groundless fears, melancholy apprehensions, or imaginary distempers, which are natural to every man who is more anxious to live, than how to live. The study of the best means to preserve life, without being solicitous about the result, will lead to the attainment of a spirit of cheerfulness, which is one of the best promoters of health. In fact, health and cheerfulness mutually beget each other.

A knowledge of the constitution of the mortal body, and what it can endure, together with a careful observation of the effects produced upon the same by a change of climate, food, drinks, and labor, should be gained,

in order to become intelligently adapted to prevailing conditions, and to be safely acclimated to fields of labor.

That this knowledge is always obtained by those who have been sent out to proclaim the truths of the Gospel, and who have gone forth to brave the hardships attendant upon its promulgation, cannot be said. On the contrary, the records of the past warrant the statement that many Elders have suffered in body and mind, through a careless observance of the laws of health, and through fears connected with a distemper whose malignancy was greatly exaggerated.

Health, vigor, and a happy frame of mind are requisites to the performance of the duties devolving upon those called to labor in the ministry. Indeed, so essential are they, that he who squanders even a small portion of them may be justly considered a spendthrift of talents. The human body has been compared to a machine. Accepting the simile, it might be added that undue excitement, or repinings, give imperceptible strokes to those delicate fibres of which the vital parts are composed, and insensibly wear the machine out.

The Elder holds in his hand the key of his life. If he pursues a certain course, certain results will follow. As a teacher of mankind, the Lord has made a great requirement of him. He must keep his mind clear and bright, and his body so pure and clean, that the influences of the revealing Spirit of God will be susceptible to him; and, as a reward, the Lord has promised him health, strength, and added years in mortality, that he "shall run and not be weary," and "shall walk and not be faint."

The labor of a faithful ambassador of the Most High is a labor of love. Personal interests, health, and convenience are subordinate considerations in view of the duties which the proper performance of those labors imposes upon him. A champion of truth and liberty, the defender of the principles for which the meek and lowly Jesus was crucified, he is inspired to work with all the vigor and persistence which so grand a cause should command. He is rewarded, but not with the wealth of the world. The treasures of wisdom, knowledge, and faith—the enduring riches of eternity—are his. His mission may not be profitable in dollars and cents, but in having the favor of God, the confidence and esteem of his brethren, and the blessings of the honest in heart, he is a Crœsus.

That the health of the Elders is a subject worthy of serious reflection, cannot be doubted; but those now in the ministry who are exercising wisdom, know that there is no occasion for alarm, and that by learning to save themselves they may become Saviors upon Mount Zion, able to save those who shall hereafter hearken to their counsels. W. B. D., Jr.

The past season has been a bad one for the British farmer. One needs only an elementary knowledge of the conditions under which the agricultural industry can be profitably carried on to be aware that the weather has been unfavorable to many of the principal crops, particularly that of wheat, the total production of which, from reports at hand, will be considerably below the average. The deficiency in the supply of breadstuffs for local consumption can, perhaps, be made up from external

sources; but the country is poorer in proportion to the amount it has to purchase. The survey of the entire position leads to the conclusion that the British farmer will have to mark down 1892, as one of his worst years. The leading newspapers of Great Britain contain most lugubrious articles concerning the disastrous consequences which this season has brought upon British farming. One writer maintains that English land will soon go out of cultivation altogether, unless an impost duty is placed on foreign flour, while one of the most farsighted agriculturists in England declares that this country has entered upon a period of agricultural depression compared to which the depression of former times will be declared to be trivial. The value of the live stock of Great Britain is worth ten to twenty millions less than it was twelve months ago, owing to the heavy fall in prices, while everywhere the condition of the laborer is growing worse, and must, necessarily continue to grow worse as long as the profits to be made by the cultivation of land diminish. The great strike in the Lancashire and Cheshire cotton trade, consequent upon the refusal of the operatives to accept a reduction of five per cent. in wages, which commenced on November 5, and by which 60,000 workers were thrown out of employment, has aggravated the situation; and to further intensify its gravity, trade in general is feeling the pinch of depression. Industrial difficulties, labor troubles, and financial irregularities are increasing in England. Leading statesmen of the country concede the fact that for the past two years the manufacturing interests of England have been on the decline. Her foreign commerce has dwindled almost to insignificance. Money never was cheaper than it is at present, but trade, instead of improving, according to the leading financial papers of Great Britain, is getting worse. The stagnation in London and other cities, has been so profound, that, in several churches, prayers have been offered up for relief.

In these days when the art of printing has been reduced to its present state of perfection, there is no excuse for any ambitious person to be without a good library. A visit to certain stores in Liverpool and London reveals the fact that the wholé of Shakespeare's works can be obtained for eighteen cents; Milton's complete works for the same price, while Bacon's Essays can be purchased for one-third that amount. Macaulay's "England" sells for $1, his "Critical and Historical Essays," with his "Lays of Ancient Rome," for fifty cents, and his miscellaneous writings and speeches for the latter sum. Almost the whole of Dickens can be had at nine cents per volume, while Sir Walter Scott is so cheap that $1.50 will buy Waverley complete. The fact is that now, for the price of a hat, one may secure a library that all the merchant princes of the middle ages could not have obtained had they given their heart's blood for it.

Arrivals.—The Guion steamship *Arizona*, from New York, arrived in Liverpool on Tuesday morning, November 8, and among the passengers were Elders C. W. Sorensen, Joseph Johansen, A. C. Olsen, of Mt. Pleasant, Anton Nielsen, of Huntington, Christian Hansen, of Ephraim, and A. G. Bolander, of Ogden, Utah, for the Scandinavian Mission; Fredrick

Remund, of Midway, Utah, for the Swiss and German Mission; Edwin Bennion, of Taylorsville, Utah, for the Netherlands; and W. H. Lyman, of Parowan, Utah, for the British Mission. Elder Bennion was accompanied by his wife. All were well. Those for the continent proceeded on their journey. The *Arizona* reported having experienced violent northwesterly gales throughout the voyage. On November 1, 2, and 3, the wind blew with terrific force, and heavy seas broke on board, washing the decks with great fury. On November 3, the vessel was in the centre of the storm, and on that and previous days the passengers did not venture on deck. One of the ship's cooks on the *Arizona* was washed off the main deck on the morning of the third, and was lost to view immediately. Owing to the terrible sea running at the time, it was impossible to make an effort to save him.

APPOINTMENTS.—Elder Andrew Walwork is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Manchester Conference.

Elder Edward Fernley is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Leeds Conference.

LANGUAGE AMONG DOGS.

THE most convincing and remarkable evidence that animals can talk to each other was witnessed a short time ago near Lawrence, Kansas, on the farm of William Seymour. Seymour has two dogs which are accustomed to remain in the barns and have become firm friends with the horses. To such an extent has this friendship progressed that when any of the horses, or either of the dogs, have been away from home for any time, immediately on their return they rush together and rub noses and give other evidences of delight at meeting.

The dogs and horses go to the pasture together and return home at evening in company. This remarkable and close friendship has been noted by many and much commented upon, but the climax was reached when one of the dogs came rushing from a small piece of timber about half a mile from the barn. He ran hurriedly up to the other dog and whined and barked in a queer manner and then ran to the house.

The second dog at once jumped to his feet and started off on a run to the woods as fast as he could go. The first dog hunted around the place until he found Mr. Seymour, and then by barks and strange antics attracted his attention and started back toward the timber.

Mr. Seymour paid little attention to him until he was told what had occurred at the barn, where the two dogs apparently held conversation, and then he followed to the woods. The dog went straight into the woods, and there Mr. Seymour found that one of his horses had fallen down in a small watercourse, which was so narrow and steep that it was impossible for the animal to rise.

The horse was lying perfectly still, while the second dog was sitting by its head licking its face and showing by its attentions that it intended to comfort the horse all that was in its power. The fact that the horse was

lying in an out-of-the-way place, with the additional fact that the second dog did not hesitate, but went directly to where it had fallen, seems to indicate that the first dog had told the story and given directions for finding the horse that was in trouble.—*Juvenile Instructor.*

DISCOURSE BY PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 718.]

BRETHREN and sisters, we ought to be thankful that God in his infinite mercy has condescended to pour out upon us His Spirit. It has been the joy of my entire existence. The sense of loneliness that, it seems to me, I would have if I did not have this Gospel would be overpowering. But here I am connected with my brethren and sisters, the children of God, in this life, and if I am faithful I shall be connected with them by indissoluble ties in eternity, and we shall go on doing the works of righteousness in eternity. We will make this earth a heaven sooner or later; for the time has come for Satan's power to be broken. And those who will not repent will be destroyed. Riches will not save men. Wealth will not procure deliverance from this fate. Bribery may accomplish its ends in certain places, as it does too frequently. The use of wealth is exceedingly potent just now. Man can do almost anything with wealth, and men with it are practicing great wrongs. This is one of the evil signs of the times. The meek among men do not have much voice in the affairs of the world, and the honest and the humble have to take low seats; but the proud, the wealthy, and the arrogant lord it over their fellow men, and rejoice in that which they accomplish by the nefarious means that they sometimes use. But God has not forgotten this earth, nor His children upon it. The cries of the humble ascend in His ears. The cries of the poor and the destitute are heard by Him, and He will have regard to them and will come to their deliverance.

There will be a great overturning one of these days. We can see already the premonitory symptoms, and it will go on until wickedness is abolished and righteousness established. Then we will have what the Scriptures call the Millennium. Satan would not have much power now if he did not have men to listen to him; but as long as he has a large contingent of men and women who will listen to him, and do that which he wants them to do, he has power. But his power will be broken, and he will be bound, because he will have no place in the hearts of the children of men. God will pour out His Holy Spirit in such power that they will strive to do right and to keep His commandments, and Satan's power will cease. I look forward to this just as much as I look forward to this sun setting to-night and rising to-morrow morning. I know all these things of which the prophets have spoken will come to pass. I see the growth of this work. I see thousands of these Latter-day Saints, with all the temptations that surround them, faithful. They do not become drunken because liquor is abundant and easily procured. They do not become gamblers because there are facilities for gambling. They do not cheat because they have an opportunity to do so. They do not oppress

their neighbors because money is desirable. There are some, of course, who fall victims to the temptations that are around; but speaking generally I can bear testimony that they have not lost their heads by the seductions of wealth; but they do have some regard for principle. We are going to be tried in this direction. We have been tried before by mobs. We have been tried with legal persecutions. Our integrity has been tested to some extent. Now we shall be tried in other directions and it will be seen whether we will yield to the seductions of sin, or whether we shall be steadfast and maintain principle. God has set us as a light upon a hill, and all men's attention will be drawn to us. It is becoming more and more so, and I hope to see the contrast between our methods, and our way of doing things, and the ways of the world so striking, that men's attention will be drawn to these, and they will be led to do better themselves, and to have respect for that which God is doing in the earth.

I have a few words that I want to say, before this meeting closes, in relation to the testimony that God gives concerning this work. I have heard it said, "If this be the work of God, why don't He come and tell people that it is His work? Why don't He send angels if He wants to save all the children of men, and give such evidences that they cannot dispute?" Now, this is a very plausible way of speaking. But do you know that God never did this. Why does He not do it? That is His business. When Jesus, His Only Begotten Son, came, He gave testimonies to those who were seeking for them; and no honest heart ever sought to know concerning the mission of Jesus and His divinity, without receiving a testimony of it. But they did not receive it by God Himself visiting them. They did not receive it by angels coming and ministering unto them. They received it in the way that God pointed out. So in these days, God has given abundant testimony to those who will receive it. Now, it may be said, as it has been said, that there are thousands and millions of honest people in the earth, and why should the Latter-day Saints be selected and these others be left in ignorance? For the reasons that I have stated, that the Latter-day Saints have received the testimony. They have sought to know whether it was true or not; the others have not. Therefore, whatever their sincerity, and whatever may be their moral worth they have not done that which they should do in order to know for themselves whether this is the Gospel of the Son of God or not. We have the case of the Savior. When He was upon the earth He ministered to none but the house of Israel. He did not go among the Gentiles. Could not the Gentiles have said that He was not treating them fairly? You remember what the Savior said on one occasion, that "it is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it to dogs." Rather a harsh expression from the Son of God, it might be thought. But He did not visit the Gentiles while He was in the flesh. After His resurrection He came and showed Himself on this continent, according to the record that we believe in, to the house of Israel. He went also, we are informed, to the ten lost tribes of Israel. He visited only the house of Israel, for reasons which He understood, and which were sufficiently cogent to Him to justify

Him in the course He took. What has He said concerning the Gentiles? The Holy Ghost shall be poured out upon the Gentiles. Peter and Paul, and all who labored among the Gentiles, testified of this. Their labors were attended by the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon the people. Some people think, "if I had only the ministration of an angel, it would satisfy me." Do you know that when you receive the Holy Ghost you receive something that is greater than an angel? The Holy Ghost is one of the Godhead. When we are baptized we are baptized in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Jesus, therefore, instead of visiting the Gentiles Himself, sent the Holy Ghost to them, His companion, so to speak, in the Godhead, the ministering spirit of the Father and the Son; and when He gives it unto you, you receive God; and it is a much more powerful testimony, and ought to be a more convincing one, than the ministering of an angel. The ministering of an angel appeals to our outer senses. We see with our eyes. But we may be deceived; for Satan, it is said, is able to transform himself almost like an angel of light. But not so with the Holy Ghost. When that descends upon a man, he knows it, and the testimony which it gives cannot be taken away. A great many people look for outer signs and think they would convince them. Our experience in preaching this Gospel is that men have seen the sick healed and mighty miracles performed, and they have joined the Church on the strength of this, but in very many instances they have lost the faith afterwards, because their outer senses were appealed to and not their souls. But when the Holy Ghost descends upon a man, God is with him as long as he retains that spirit, and it is a spirit that will always bear testimony to him. Men talk about the gift of prophecy. There are numbers of people who are prophets and are not members of our Church. They do not know that they have the Spirit of prophecy, but how often is it the case, in our experience among mankind, that people have manifestations concerning things that will happen? They call them presentiments. But they are the manifestations of the Spirit of God. The difference between the Latter-day Saints and others in this respect is that we have taken the course which God has required, and through which this spirit will be given, and it will grow and increase until it becomes perfect knowledge within us. God bless you and help us all to be faithful to the truth all the days of our lives, is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial papers.)

The wife of Dr. W. R. Pike, of Provo, died on the evening of October 20.

The Salt Lake City gas stock was sold by the city council, on October 18, for $105,000.

Mrs. Lucy Whalen, niece of the Prophet Joseph Smith, died at Burlington, Iowa, U.S.A., October 19; aged 52.

The Workingmen's Co-op, at the corner of First South and Third West Streets, Salt Lake City, made an assignment on October 20.

The firm of Geo. A. Alder & Son, engaged in the shoe business at First South Street, Salt Lake City, made an assignment on October 18.

Since the consolidation of local coal dealers in Salt Lake City, the price of coal has advanced considerably. Anthracite has been raised from $10.50 to $12 per ton, while prices on Weber and Rocks Springs, and other brands of soft coal, from 25 cents to 50 cents per ton.

A big railway strike, which practically shut off transportation between Salt Lake City, and Denver, Col., except via the Union Pacific Railway, was inaugurated on the Denver and Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western Railways, on October 15. It was feared the strike would affect all the roads running between Denver and Salt Lake. The cause was the suspension of an engineer for alleged trivial reasons.

A fire broke out, on October 18, in the stockyard of Charles Sells, at Nephi, Juab County, burning nearly forty tons of hay, straw, chaff, corrals, sheds, etc.; loss $4,000. In the same locality, about nine o'clock in the evening, two gun shots were heard. On investigation it was found that Oscar Marble, who returned home somewhat intoxicated, made a threat against himself, picked up his pistol, went outside the house, and fired two shots into his head near the ear. Dr. D. O. Miner, who was at the fire, was summoned, and found that two bullets had entered the head; and after probing for them unsuccessfully he pronounced the wound fatal.

Articles of incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Society were filed with the county clerk, at Salt Lake City, October 12. The objects of the society are to collect funds and distribute the same for the relief of the poor, sick and needy. The officers of the society are Zina D. H. Young, president; Jane S. Richards, vice-president; Bathsheba W. Smith, second vice-president; Sarah M. Kimball, third vice-president; Emmeline B. Wells, secretary, and M. Isabella Horne, treasurer; and these, together with the following form the board of directors: Romania B. Pratt, Laura M. Miner, Emilia D. Madsen, Lucy S. Cardon, Susan Grant, Mary Pitchforth, Harriet D. Bunting, Martha Tonks, Helena E. Madsen, Elizabeth Howard, Aurilla Hatch, Hattie C. Brown, Mattie B. Cannon, Emma Woodruff, Julina L. Smith, Emily S. Richards and Minerva W. Snow.

On the night of October 14, Joseph Braun, a real estate man and money lender, was beaten nigh unto death, his pockets rifled of a large sum of money, and his senseless body thrown into the Ontario hotel excavation. The dastardly deed was committed near the Dooly building on West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, before the hour of ten o'clock, A number of pedestrians passing the locality mentioned heard deep groans coming from the pit-like hole, and upon investigating, a horrible sight met their gaze. Lying face downward, and but a few feet from the edge of the roadway, in the rear of the Postoffice, was the body of a man, his clothes torn and disarranged, the scalp literally torn from his head and hanging by shreds, with wounds and gashes in his face, and neck filled with clotted and slowly oozing blood. The man was in a comatose condition, and as soon as possible his discoverers had him removed to a place of comfort, after which the above facts, regarding his identity, were gleaned. The perpetrators were not apprehended.

A sensation was caused in Salt Lake City, on October 12, when it became known that a fraud had been discovered in another department of the city. For some time past damaging insinuations and rumors have been circulated in municipal circles as to the manner in which the watermaster's department was conducted. An investigation followed which resulted in the securing of evidence proving that the present deputy watermaster, Hughes, was guilty of alleged dishonest conduct. In a minority report submitted to the counsel, it was stated that evidence could be given proving that Hughes induced workmen employed under him to obtain money from the city for work which was never done by them; and that the money thus obtained was handed over and pocketed by Hughes. The report further stated that no records were kept for water rights acquired by the city and the different rights citizens had against the city. The watermaster did not know how many men were hired in the different precincts, and was unable to tell until the payroll was presented at the end of every week or two weeks, as the case might be, and evidently did not know whether they were employees of the city or not.